

- t. xi. f. 1, *a, b*, is apparently a younger state of the same species.
A. simplex, p. 72, t. xi. f. 3, *a, b*, is *Homalogyra atomus*, Ph.—
 J. G. J.]
14. *Ammonicerina mutabilis*, p. 72, t. xii. f. A, B (a dextra), = *Solarium fallaciosum*, Tiberi, pullus.
15. *Protomedea elata*, p. 74, t. xi. f. 5, *a, b, c*, = *Embolus rostralis*, Souleyet.
16. *Protomedea ornata*, p. 74, t. xi. f. 6, *a, b, c*, = *Capulus hungaricus*, L., juv.

XXXIII.—*On the Black and Ashy-grey Double-horned Asiatic Rhinoceroses* (*Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*, *C. niger*, and *C. lasiotis*). By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

SINCE I described the skull of the black double-horned rhinoceros from Malacca as *C. niger*, and figured its skull, the third part of the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1872 and the first part for 1873 have appeared, both containing observations on this animal.

The Secretary to the Zoological Society describes and figures the black rhinoceros from Malacca (P. Z. S. 1872, p. 790, t. lxvii.) and figures the head in detail (p. 793. f. 4 & 5). This animal was purchased by the Museum when it died; and its skin and skeleton have been preserved; and it was on its skull that I established *Ceratorhinus niger*.

Mr. Garrod (P. Z. S. 1873, p. 92) published a paper on the visceral anatomy of the above animal, illustrated with several interesting woodcuts. Mr. Bartlett (P. Z. S. 1873, p. 104, t. xi.) gives an account of the birth of a young specimen, and a figure of it when it was two days old, and some details of its feet and tail. This specimen was born on board the ship at the Victoria Docks, when its mother was being transferred from a vessel that brought it from Singapore to send it to the United States. The mother and young were both intensely black.

The Secretary of the Zoological Society, Mr. Garrod, and Mr. Bartlett all call this black rhinoceros "*R. sumatrensis*, Cuvier," though Mr. Bell distinctly says that the Sumatran rhinoceros he described, which is the type of the Sumatran species, is "brownish ash."

Mr. Garrod observes that the skull of the skeleton of the aged animal of *R. sumatrensis* in the College of Surgeons, brought by Raffles from Sumatra, differs materially in several points from the skull of the black rhinoceros, and also that another skull in the College of Surgeons, from Raffles, agrees

with the head of *C. lasiotis* of Dr. Sclater in being broader in the parietal regions.

That is to say, Mr. Garrod has found that Sir Stamford Raffles's specimens from Sumatra, on which *R. sumatrensis* is founded, differ from the skull of the animal that the Secretary to the Zoological Society has called *R. sumatrensis* by the very characters that he himself represents as occurring in the heads of his *R. sumatrensis* and *R. lasiotis*.

Dr. Anderson, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1872, p. 129, describes a female rhinoceros from Chittagong, which he names *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, Cuvier, as "ashy grey," and covered with bristles about an inch in length, and long drooping hair on the margin of the ears. The specimen described by Dr. Anderson was purchased by the Zoological Society, and is noticed and figured by the Secretary under the name of *Rhinoceros lasiotis* (P. Z. S. 1872, p. 493, t. xxiii.). The animal is represented on this plate, I am informed, far darker than it is in nature; and in pp. 791 & 792 the ear and crown and side of the head of this animal are figured to show its distinctness from the black *rhinoceros*, which the Secretary erroneously calls *R. sumatrensis*, overlooking the fact that Mr. Bell, who originally described the Sumatran rhinoceros, especially says the male is "brownish ash," and "the female more of a lead-colour."

The hairy fringe on the ears is common to both species; and I am told that the length of the fringe differs at different periods, and often is not of the same length on the left and right ears.

I think all this proves that the Secretary to the Society has renamed the Sumatran rhinoceros described by Bell, Raffles, and Cuvier, and has applied Cuvier's name to a new species, which I have called, from its very decided difference in colour, *Ceratorhinus niger*.

XXXIV.—*Descriptions of new Species of Fossorial Hymenoptera in the Collection of the British Museum, and of a Species of the rare Genus Iswara belonging to the Family Dorylidæ.* By FREDERICK SMITH, Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

Family Dorylidæ.

Genus ISWARA, Westw.

Iswara fasciata.

Male. Length 6 lines. Black, variegated with yellow and
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